

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic Party has placed in the field its candidate for the Presidency, in the person of FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This nomination was effected in the Convention of the Party, at Baltimore, on Saturday last, about one o'clock, after several days of ineffectual trials, in which Mr. CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MARCY, and Mr. DOUGLASS stood highest, but neither of them having at any time come nearer than within sixty votes of the two-thirds necessary to secure a nomination: when, on a sudden, wearied out with fruitless contention, and in actual danger, it was thought, of dissolving without making any nomination at all, the partisans of all the regular candidates threw up their hands, and on the second voting thereupon Mr. PIERCE received two hundred and eighty-two votes, (being all but six,) and was literally proclaimed the candidate.

This result confirms what we have more than once suggested, that all the debates in Congress, and especially in the House of Representatives, in relation to the claims of particular individuals to the honor of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, was an idle consumption of time, which, upon every consideration of public duty, ought to have been differently employed. The great points of contest in these debates were, chiefly, the necessity of keeping up with what is called "the progress," the claims of the West, and of those who rejoice in the title of "Young America," to a large if not predominant share in the honors and emoluments of the Government, and the consequent contempt with which intelligent age, accompanied by high public and party services, and knowledge acquired by experience, were to be derided, contemned, and made subservient to the foregoing considerations. And what has been the upshot of all this? The party of "progress" has triumphed in setting aside all the veterans whom the old Democratic party had employed in offices secondary only to the first, and from among whom the body of that party has certainly expected the candidate for the highest office of the Government to be selected; and the making choice of one—an estimable and acceptable person, bating his political creed—whose name had not been pressed in the debates referred to; who is not a "Young American," who is not a "Progressive"—that is to say, not a "fast man," who is not a Western man, but as far from it as the territory of Uncle Sam extends eastward from the west; and, though not to be reckoned among the "Old Fogies," is not so entirely youthful as to be free from the suspicion of respect for the wisdom, the old principles, and the religious habits of his forefathers.

It is now manifest that the "two-thirds rule," which the party have adopted, is one which effectually excludes from nomination for the Presidency all prominent or distinguished members of the party—all at least whose eminence is such as to bring their claims and qualifications naturally into general discussion, and to enlist the support of extensive divisions of zealous adherents. These partisan feelings being carried into the Convention, and engendering rival animosities, must always necessarily result in the choice of some person before unthought of, or so little known as not to have challenged any rival enemies. This being the case, the choice at which the Convention ultimately arrived was not only as good as could have been expected, but, in the hap-lazard to which the Convention was reduced, a better one than might have been made. In the case of Mr. POLK, (nominated by the Convention of 1844 under nearly similar circumstances,) although he had been a prominent member of the popular branch of Congress, and was eminently respectable in private life, he was so little known to the great body of even his own party, that after his nomination the almost universal inquiry out of his own State was, "who is James K. Polk?" In his case, although not conspicuous enough to have been dreamed of by the party generally for the office of President, a delegate to the Convention from a Northern State, foreseeing that Mr. VAN BUREN must be supplanted by somebody, was known to have visited Tennessee, and carried in his pocket to the Convention from the old Hero of the Hermitage the name of Mr. POLK. He was therefore in the contemplation of a few at least, from the first. In the present case, however, the gentleman on whom the mantle has finally fallen had been nowhere named, that we know of, by State Convention or County Meeting, in his own State or out of it; the attention of the party having been fixed alone on the CASSES, the BUCHANANS, the DOUGLASSES, MARCYs, HOUTONS, BUTLERs, stereotyped names of the Democracy; and months and months having, we repeat, been spent in Congress and out of it, in discussing their merits and pressing their claims.

We can very well imagine what will be the general surprise of the unsophisticated Democracy on learning that all their high-raised hopes and sanguine expectations have been crushed to earth by the two-thirds rule, and a candidate presented to them of whose political claims fully four-fifths of them had never before heard a whisper.

Of Mr. PIERCE our readers have probably heard more than most people, owing to his service in several public stations, but yet less than of any other of the gentlemen who were honored by votes in the Democratic Convention. In the year 1833, he took his seat in Congress as a Representative from the State of New Hampshire; and, after serving in that capacity, became a Senator from the same State, serving there also for several years; after which he retired to the practice of the law. In the late Mexican War he served as Brigadier General, resigning his commission at the close of the war, and again returning to private life. His experience has, therefore, been practical to an extent to qualify him to administer the affairs of the Government, should the People call him to that trust, respectfully and in a National spirit.

Of the eminent gentleman (the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING) who was selected by the Convention for the Vice Presidency, no one who knows him can say anything personally in his disparage; still less can we, who have known him from the beginning of his public career. We wonder, indeed, thinking of him as we do, that the Convention did not seek relief from its dilemma by selecting one so able, experienced, and unexceptionable, for the principal

office, instead of for the second. Without at all designing to disparage the respectable gentleman who became the choice of the Convention for the first office, we should have thought it more accordant with the fitness of things, as well as more politic, to have reversed the positions of the two nominees. "King's name would have been a tower of strength" to the party of which he is an ornament, or, at least, it is not for us to murmur.

VOTES IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The following is a recapitulation of all the votes taken for a nominee for President in the late Democratic National Convention, the last day's proceedings of which will be found on the preceding page of this paper:

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTES.

The following is a recapitulation of all the ballots:

Votes.	Cass.	Buchanan.	Douglas.	Marcy.	Butler.	Houston.	Lane.	Judge.	Dickinson.	Pierce.	Seaboard.
1st	116	98	20	27	2	8	18	3	1	6	1
2d	118	98	23	27	1	6	18	3	1	6	1
3d	119	94	21	26	1	7	18	3	1	6	1
4th	115	99	23	25	1	7	18	3	1	6	1
5th	114	88	24	26	1	8	18	3	1	6	1
6th	114	88	24	26	1	8	18	3	1	6	1
7th	113	88	24	26	1	9	18	3	1	6	1
8th	118	88	24	26	1	9	18	3	1	6	1
9th	112	87	29	27	1	8	18	3	1	6	1
10th	111	86	30	27	1	8	18	3	1	6	1
11th	101	87	30	27	1	8	18	3	1	6	1
12th	98	88	31	27	1	9	18	3	1	6	1
13th	98	88	31	26	1	10	18	3	1	6	1
14th	99	87	31	26	1	10	18	3	1	6	1
15th	99	87	31	26	1	10	18	3	1	6	1
16th	99	87	31	26	1	10	18	3	1	6	1
17th	99	87	31	26	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
18th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
19th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
20th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
21st	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
22d	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
23d	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
24th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
25th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
26th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
27th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
28th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
29th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
30th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
31st	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
32d	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
33d	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
34th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
35th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
36th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
37th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
38th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
39th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
40th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
41st	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
42d	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
43d	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
44th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
45th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
46th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
47th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
48th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
49th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1
50th	98	85	32	25	1	11	18	3	1	6	1

The following gentlemen were announced as the Democratic National Committee: Hastings Strickland, Maine. Charles Atherton, N. H. David A. Smiley, Vermont. R. P. Hall, Mass. Welcome B. Sayles, R. I. James T. Pratt, Conn. John P. Buckman, N. Y. Joseph C. Potts, New Jersey. Joseph Campbell, Pa. George Reed Middle, Del. Robert M. Melane, Md. Wm. H. Clark, Virginia. Warren Winslow, N. C. S. T. Bailey, Georgia. Edward C. Betts, Alabama.

CASE OF GEORGE A. GARDNER.
On the 29th ultimo the demurrer to the indictment in this case was argued by Messrs. BRADLEY and CHARLES in support of, and by the DISTRICT ATTORNEY against, the demurrer. The Court (Judge CRAWFORD) yesterday delivered an elaborate opinion overruling the demurrer. The case will therefore be for trial at the next term of the Court.

We are informed by a distinguished New Jersey Whig that the DELEGATES from that State to the Whig National Convention are all favorably inclined to the nomination of Gen. SCOTT as the candidate for the Presidency. We repeat this information, because the information copied into our last from Jersey papers might lead our readers, as it did us, to a different impression.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.
We have intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 17th of April. Everything was quiet. The new Legislature was to assemble on the 1st of May, and all the Governors of Provinces were to meet in Convention at Santa Fe on the 25th of May, to determine upon the form of "Central Government" to be established.

Gen. DON JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA is entrusted provisionally with the direction of the foreign affairs of the Argentine Republic, till the Assembly of the National Constituent Congress, by protocol of April 6th of a conference that day held at Palermo de San Berito, between the Governors of Buenos Ayres, Entre-Rios, and Corrientes, and the Plenipotentiary of the Province of Santa Fe. Gen. URQUIZA, it is said, is about to proceed to Brazil, to smooth the way for the reception there of Gen. GUIDO, as Resident Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Rio.

The amounts of paper money in circulation March 31st, according to the report of the Bank Directors, was \$132,815,206.

The Legislature of NEW HAMPSHIRE met at Concord on Wednesday last, and was duly organized by the choice of Democratic officers.

On the following day Dr. NOAH MARTIN, the new Governor, was installed into office, and delivered a message to the Legislature, in which he boldly sustains the Compromise measures. He thinks that "his justice and necessity are more and more apparent to all who examine them dispassionately, and that the fugitive slave law, which gave rise to such noisy and acrimonious denunciations from certain philanthropists, seems now to be gaining the acquiescence of all Union-loving citizens."

It is stated that when the telegraphic intelligence came to Gen. PIERCE, at the Tremont House in Boston on Saturday, where he was with his lady at the time, of his nomination for the Presidency, a gentleman congratulated him, to whom he replied: "Sir, you could not congratulate a more surprised man."

We learn from the Globe that the Kentucky delegation to the Baltimore Democratic National Convention subscribed fifty dollars to the Washington Monument, and fifty dollars to the Jackson Equestrian Statue, erecting in this city, which was paid over on Monday to the proper officers of the respective Monuments by the Hon. DAVID MARSHALL, chairman of the delegation.

A COTTON FACTORY IN ARKANSAS.—A cotton factory has just been put into operation at Van Buren, Arkansas, under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM BAXTER. It is capable of working two thousand spindles, though only half the number are now used. The newspapers speak of the experiment with much favor.

Two men were killed at Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while loading for a salute in honor of the nomination of Pierce.

THE FREE-SOIL DEMOCRACY.

The New York Evening Post, the leading organ of the Free-Soil party in New York, and an unwavering opponent of the Compromise measures, has given in its adhesion to the nomination of Mr. PIERCE for the Presidency. It says, in substance, that "he is a new man, of capacity and character, who is uncommitted by any letter;" and, for the benefit of that wing of the Democracy which it represents, it endeavors to explain away the Compromise resolutions of the Convention. We do not pretend to say that its reasoning is founded on facts, but we nevertheless quote what it says on the subject, that our readers may see by what means it is expected to bring the entire Democratic vote to the support of the nominees of that party:

"With regard to the resolutions said to have been adopted by the Convention, just before its close, called in some quarters 'the platform,' we reassert, in stronger terms, what we said yesterday. Further inquiries into the circumstances satisfy us that, in saying that they did not express the sense of the Convention, we used the least expressive phrase the case would justify. They were not adopted by the Convention. Three-fourths of the members—more than three-fourths, it is said by some—had left the room; not more than a dozen of the rest knew what was doing. Mr. DAVIS, the President of the Convention, had been obliged, by exhaustion, to leave the chair. Mr. DAVIS was in his place, and was exerting himself vainly to establish something like order. The main business of the Convention had been completed; members and bystanders were talking it over with each other, and every thing was attended to but what was going on beside the chair. In the midst of this bustle and confusion, in the midst of loud conversations, shouts, and noise of the hasty entrances and hasty departures, 'something was read which no body heard, and concerning which very few were aware that it was reading. Mr. INVINO put the question on all the resolutions in a lump. The eyes, in that fragment of a Convention, just in the bustle of breaking up, were more numerous than the noses, and he declared the resolutions adopted. From one of the members then in the Convention, who was decidedly opposed to a part of the resolutions, and would have voted against them if he had been given an opportunity, we have it that he did not even hear the resolutions put to vote, and was not aware of this pretence that they had been adopted till he heard of it afterward. A platform made in this manner does not even deserve the name of a farce, which we yesterday gave it. A farce is played before an audience which is aware of what is going on."

The "Evening Post" also gives its readers to understand that Mr. PIERCE is not the ultra Southern man which in some quarters he is represented to be. It proceeds to speak thus of some of his acts in Congress:

"Mr. PIERCE voted, when in Congress, to respect the right of petition as exercised by the Abolitionists. In 1837, when, after having served his State in the House of Representatives, he had taken his seat as a member of the United States Senate, he voted to receive, in the usual manner, a petition asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and sustained his vote by his voice. He took the same ground with Mr. Adams as to the propriety of the abolition of slavery in the District, but declared that 'he would give no vote which might be construed into a denial of the right of petition.' That was a time when the influence of slavery was in the ascendant, when it was the fashion to toss back such petitions with contempt in the faces of those who presented them, and it required some courage in a politician of the Democratic school to confront and defy the imperious demand of the South, that all memorials and applications of this nature should be rigidly excluded from the notice of Congress. The right to ask for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia is now admitted, but FRANKLIN PIERCE, whatever be his opinions respecting the Compromise, was one of the earliest to assert it."

Mr. PIERCE, it will be remembered, did not answer (as the other Democratic candidates did) the Letter of Mr. SCOTT, of Richmond, asking whether, if elected, he would veto any act of Congress having in view the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

MAINE ELECTION.—The special election for a Representative in Congress, from the fourth district of Maine, has resulted in the success of the Hon. ISAAC REED, Whig, by 600 majority. This is a Whig gain.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
The Legislature of VIRGINIA adjourned on Monday night to meet again in November next. During the session bills were passed chartering independent banks at Fairfax, in Culpeper; at Parkersburg, in Wood; at Clarkburg; at Rockbridge, in Lexington; at Scottsville, in Albemarle. The minimum of capital of the above is \$50,000 for each bank. Also, banks have been chartered at Fairmont and Fincastle, same minimum. Independent banks, with a capital of \$100,000, have been chartered at Wytheville, in Wythe, and at Hampton, in Elizabeth City. The Central Bank at Staunton, chartered last session, has its minimum capital reduced to \$100,000.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION OF MAINE, held at Portland last week, nominated WILLIAM G. CROSBY for Governor, and appointed the Hon. GEO. EVANS and WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN to represent the State at large in the Whig National Convention. They, with the District delegates, expressed their preferences for Gen. SCOTT, though ready to yield to the voice of the majority of the National Convention. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, the fifth of which is as follows:

Resolved, That, while expressing our preference for General Scott, we do not mean to withhold or hesitate to express our entire confidence in those other distinguished men whose names have been so prominently presented in other States; that we regard them as deserving all the honors which a grateful country can bestow; that we feel a pride in their high renown, and recognize, with their long-abled ability, their faithfulness and their eminent services.

MR. PIERCE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, assembled at Concord on January last, nominated him to the Presidency, but he declined the nomination, in a letter which concluded thus:

"To these my sincere and grateful acknowledgments I desire to add that the same motives which induced me several years ago to retire from public life, and which since that time have controlled my judgment in this respect, now impel me to say that the use of my name in any event, before the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, to which you are a delegate, would be utterly repugnant to my taste and wishes."

NEW LAW OF DESCENT IN INDIANA.—A bill introduced by Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN has passed the Legislature of Indiana, and takes effect on the first of August next. This is said to be the most important act ever passed by the Legislature of that State, and will affect every property-holder in it. The State Sentinel says:

"It makes changes radical and sweeping; it abolishes the principles of law that have prevailed for the last six or eight centuries—since the days of William the Conqueror—and most of which still prevail over the Union, except in a few States which lean to the Civil Law system."

TALL REE.—We saw yesterday some samples of Ree from the farm of Col. Gen. C. Washington, in Montgomery county, seven feet nine inches high, the whole field, we were informed, averaging seven feet. This rankness of growth is owing to that wonderful fertilizer, *Guano*. The field received a dressing of this manure last year, followed by a crop of potatoes, and this year by the extraordinary rye crop referred to above.

THE RELIGIOUS TEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The opening of the Presidential Campaign by the Democracy of Philadelphia, on Monday night, reminds us, in one respect, of the opening of that of 1844 in the same city, when our political adversaries, in their ardor to start with as much capital as possible, in utter disregard of facts, ascribed the enactment of the Tariff of 1842 to "Polk, Dallas & Co."

At the Democratic Ratification Meeting held in Philadelphia on Monday night last, over which the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS presided, he opened the meeting with an address in which we find the following paragraphs:

"I have heard it intimated to-day, for the first time, that FRANKLIN PIERCE had heretofore, while the Constitution of New Hampshire was in process of amendment, joined in defending and retaining the proscription feature it contained against Roman Catholics. Now, gentlemen, this is a weak invention of an already frightened enemy; it deserves to be nailed at once to the counter, as spurious and base; and I hope, by a simple statement, to crush it at once and forever.

It is true that the Constitution of New Hampshire was amended by an intolerant and intolerably odious provision, commonly known as 'The Catholic Test,' which rendered Catholics ineligible to the Legislature and to the office of Governor. But it is equally true that the most strenuous exertions were repeatedly made by the Democracy, perseveringly led on by two of her highest stars, LEVI WOODBURY and FRANKLIN PIERCE, to expunge an exception to common right, so utterly inconsistent with the creed and character of sound republicanism. Twice did these just and generous champions of civil and religious liberty succeed in obtaining from a Convention, called at their instance, and for that very purpose, the abolition of this 'test,' and twice (as the Constitution permitted no change of its provisions, unless sanctioned by two-thirds of the votes of the people) were they defeated by the opposition of combined Whigs and Abolitionists at the polls."

We regret that we have to correct an error of fact coming from an authority so eminent as Mr. DALLAS, who, in defending the candidate of his own party from political aspersion—if the charge referred to be such, for we do not know what position Mr. PIERCE occupied on that question—has been greatly misled in casting upon the Whig party of New Hampshire the responsibility of an odious decision, made by the popular voice of that State, in which it is notorious that the Whigs have always been in a minority.

The facts in the case are widely different from what is stated by Mr. DALLAS. The very day (in March, 1851) when the people of New Hampshire rejected the amendment to their Constitution which proposed to abolish the property qualification and the religious test, an election was held for Governor, at which the Whig candidate received only eighteen thousand votes out of a poll of fifty-seven thousand. The vote was as follows:

For Mr. Sawyer, Whig	18,434
For Mr. Dinwiddie, Dem.	27,123
For Mr. Atwood, Free-Soil Dem.	12,086
	57,643

Mr. ATWOOD was the regularly nominated Democratic candidate until within a few days of the election, when, owing to his free-soil predilections, he was thrust aside, and Mr. DINWIDDIE substituted in his place. It is not probable, therefore, that Mr. A. received the support of many Whigs; indeed, it is rendered certain that he did not receive their support, from the fact that on this occasion Mr. Sawyer's vote was nearly the same in amount as the Whig candidate for Governor had received at the several annual elections immediately preceding that of 1851.

Now, in contrast with the above vote, we insert from our own columns of the 31st March, 1851, the returns of the vote on the several constitutional amendments submitted to the people. These returns were originally copied from the New Hampshire Patriot, and professed to give the complete vote of the State, with the exception of one town:

On adopting the Bill of rights		Yeas.	Nays.
Relating to the House of Representatives		10,434	16,753
Do do	Senate	4,714	22,646
Do do	Governor and Lt. Governor	6,015	21,323
Do do	Biennial Elections, &c.	5,552	22,959
Do do	Election of County Judges	7,440	17,916
Do do	Trial Justices, &c.	10,111	17,221
Do do	<i>Test and property qualification</i>	9,862	17,123
Do do	Future Amendments	9,023	17,687
Do do	Election of Judges, S. C.	7,316	19,769
Do do	Supt. Public Instruction	5,553	21,177
Do do	Commissioner of Agriculture	5,182	21,447
Do do	Election by plurality	5,291	20,901
Do do	Abolishing the Council	8,998	18,209
Do do	Other alterations	7,040	18,698

That the Whigs were not accountable for the defeat of the amendment abolishing the religious test and property qualification was clearly demonstrated by the Press of the State at the time, which gave publicity to the following facts, in contrasting the votes given in the strongholds of both parties in favor of the amendment. The comparison is made between fifteen towns of each party, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC TOWNS.	YEAS.	NAYS.	WHIG TOWNS.	YEAS.	NAYS.
Barnstable	53	360	Merrimack	189	49
Centre Harbor	19	97	Nashua	6,947	16
Gilmanston	61	94	Nashua	255	95
Effingham	1	138	New Ipswich	94	53
Ossipee	12	281	Dublin	91	14
Tuftsborough	42	149	Pittsfield	94	1
Walden	11	163	Jeffrey	74	42
Wolborough	11	163	Kennebec	283	6
Bow	26	150	Marlborough	81	32
Chichester	11	172	Troy	61	13